NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Interesting Discussional Session of the House of Representatives.

'Thad Stevens Expresses Great Respect for President Johnson.

'He Pronounces the President's Late Speech

a Copperhead Hoax.

Disloyal Newspaper Abuse of the President

Adduced to Sustain This Assertion.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1866.

THAO STEVENS' SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.
The annuuncement that Thad Stevens would speak brought a large audience to the House this afternoon. Those who expected he would make a speech vituperative of "the man at the other and of the avenue" were agreeably disappointed. He was so respectful in his disagreements with the President, that Mr. Price, of Iowa, got up in his place and inquired if that could be the same Thaddeus Stevens who was referred to in the Financial Servers who was received to in the speech from the White House porch on the 224 of February last. In an exquisite vein of irony, lasting about ten minutes, Thad denied the authenticity of the reports of that speech, saying it was all a lie—a weak inon of the enemy, who are trying to steal our President, and that it was a continuation of the story started just after the 4th of March about the dissolute habits of our President. He hoped to remain a friend of the President, as he always had been. Thad was ably supported this little farce. Price especially was well up in his part, showing careful training in the committee room under Thad's own eye. Nominally, the speech was a reply to Raymond and Delano, but it replied to nobody. In it were reiterated Thad's oft repeated assertions that eleven States are dead, and that the property of the enemy should pay the expenses of the war. Mr. Stevens add well to apologize at the commencement of his re-lmarks for their tameness. The speech was prepared several weeks ago, but it has been postponed from time to time to give younger members a chance. It was delivered to-day solely because That does not like to

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, is firm in his resolve to call up The Civil Liberty bill at the first opportunity afforded the Judiciary Committee for reports. Those who re-ceived the vote of the House to recommit as an evidence that they wished to be rid of it will, in the opinion of Mr. Wilson, find themselves mistaken. The objections of a few members about the unconstitutionality of the bill having been removed, it is confidently expected it will pass if it is brought up before they have time to investigate it again. DEPUBLICAN MEMBERS WHO SUSTAIN THE PRESI-

According to careful computation by members who are Saterested in austaining the President's policy of recon-struction, there are but fifteen republican Congressmen who can be depended upon to vote against radica res as they come up. THE CONFISCATED PROPERTY OF LOYAL MEN IN

THE SOUTH.

The Judicary Committee of the House have under consideration, and will probably report next Tuesday, a consideration, and will probably report next ruesday, a bill empowering the President, or any military com-mander who represents him in the late rebellions States, to reinstate loyal men in the possession of lands which they were deprived of by rebel confiscation during the Indused pretty heavily in confiscation against those who vere known to favor the Union cause. Since the war any of their decrees have been reversed and the former owners reinstated in possession of their property. The sobject of the proposed bill is to keep the loyal owners in possession by the employment of military power until the southern country has become so far settled that the questions can be tried before the civil courts. It is merely a measure to choke off the lawyers tempo

Office, Missouri, 35,688 acres were entered for homestead actual settlements, while 1,272 acres were located with ounty land warrants. Cash sales were made amounting to \$6,858. The cash public land sales at Menosha. Wisconsin, in the month of February amounted to \$6,690. while the sales of lots in the Fort Howard Reserve amounted to \$729, besides several entries under the

DPERATIONS OF THE PREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN MIS.

General Sprague, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmioner, under date of February 20. 3:06, that twenty eight thousand four hundred and seighty-four rations more were issued to white refusees in the month of January than were issued in December, as the number of refugees requiring assistance had intrations issued to freedmen in January were four thousand one hundred and fifty-four less than the issue in December, the dependent freed people having diminished one hundred and sixty-seven more the close of last year. believes that the issue to refugees will have district there was but a scanty supply of food last fall, and this has been exhausted. The poor are without money or means to procure food from a distance, and Chere seems to be no alternative but to supply the hipless women and children from the government Commissary enoner, therefore, is placing a liberal construction on the He estimates the number of helpless port during the next three months to be about four resend. Two hundred and fifty boxes of clothing have who been destributed among the destitute white people.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND. United States Consul at Liverpool informs the State Department that the Binderpest is still on the increase. No remedy has yet been found that meets with may general confidence, although there were several that promised well. The official report for the week ending bruary 17 same the number of new cases to be thirteen shousand and oge. This is an increase of two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven over the number reported hat week, and three thousand eight hundred and forty eitht over the number reported as having been attacked the week before last.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASSINGTON, March 10, 1866. mething being in order but general debate on the President's Message. The attendance of members was small, Bins the galieries were well filled. SPERCH OF SE OFFI

Mr. Owrs. (rep.) of Ind., addressed the House. He de Fended Congress from the charge of dilatoriness in legis-But on. The unmeaning and senseless clamor for speedy action came, he said, from those whose hearts had not en on the side of the country during the war. Slowly, Bursly and deliberately Congress would pursue its work, termined to do it right, regardless of clamor, abuse or Nituperation. He held that the legislative branch of the peneral government was alone clothed with authority to recognize lines governments, and this was in accordance with the views of the people. The Union party of Indiana had recently given expression to that sentiment in boor state Convention. The people were determined that 'traiters shall be putabled and treason made chious;' that these words should be a living reality—total of power and majosty, and not a mere squire of reletence, or a feeble promise made to line ear that the hope. The people would never forget the public man, whatever his official position, who should endeavor to laug treason or traiters to be become, and in the second out, in the back on whose who elevated him to power, and longet in the delirium of that power, the sacred pripais. vituperation. He held that the legislative branch of the

plas on which he was elevated. He proceeded to show that the reconstructed States gave no evidence of loyalty

carred that the last traitor in the South should sleep the sleep of death before that should be taken from the statute book.

Mr. Thandrus Struers, (rep.) of Pa., next obtained the floor. He commenced by analogizing to the House for the tameness of the remarks which he intended to make, and especially for their untimelines. It would be remembered that at the opening of the resiston he (Mr. Stevens) had made some remarks on the condition of the country, which had been replied to by the pentleman from New York (Mr. Raymond) and the gentleman from Osite (Mr. Delane). A recess had followed immediately, and when Congress reasonabled for business, on the 8th of January, he (Mr. Stevens) had prepared some reply, and had obtained the floor for the purpose of making it; but on that occasion the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Latham) desired to make a speech, and he yielded him the floor, and had never since been able to retain it for general debate. But as this was a school for debate, and as it had been intimated to him that his turn had come, he had dog up the old manuscript; and athough its contents were rather tame and had been all said by himself or others long since, he did not wish to lose the paper, and would now read what he proposed to say on that occasion. (Laughter.) Mr. Stevens then went on to read his manuscript, which was devoted to strengthening his position in regard to the status of the rebel States. Referring to the position which some journals had assigned to him of hostility to the President, he sad that those journals had done him too much honor, and he would now read done him too much honor, and he would now say once for all that instead of feeling personal animesty to the President he left great respect for him. He honored his integrity, his particulam, his courage and his good intentions. The President had stood too tirnely for the Union, in the midst of danger and sacr flee, to allow him (Mr. Stevens) to donot the prity of his intentions. But all this did not make him (Mr. Stevens) tessed th

obloquy which he (Mr. Stevens) had calmly borne for thirty years in the war for liberty if he should turn craven now.

Mr. Phics, (rep.) of Iowa—I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) whether there must not be some mistake in this matter? When I hear him speak in such warm terms of the Presid nt, and when I remember that the public press of the country has been for the last few weeks using the name of a certain Thaddeus Stevens as having been mentioned by the President in a speech in front of the White House, and now when I hear the gentleman, whom I supposed to be the Thaddeus Stevens referred to, speak in such strong terms in favor of the President, I want to hear him say with his own hips whether he is the same person or some one else. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stevens—Mr. Speaker, does the learned gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Price) suppose for a single moment that the speech to which I presume he refers as having been made in frant of the White House was an extual fact? (Laughter.)—I desire now to put the gentleman from that What I am now going to say, however, I do not well so have repeated. It is a confidential communication—(laughter)—and I presume that nobody will violate the confidence which I repose in him by repeating it. Sir, that speech, which has imposed upon the gentleman from lows, and which has land a considerable run, and which has made some impression on the public mind, was one of the graniest heaxes that has ever been perpetrated, and more successful than any other, except the "moon heax," which, I am told, deceived many as the astronomers. (Laughter.) I am now glad of an opportunity—although I do not wish it to go out publicly, lest my motive talget be misunderstood—of exonerating the Pres dual from ever having made that speech, (Laughter.) It is a part of the conning contrivances of the cooperhead party, which has been proscribing our President since the 4th of March, 1865. Taking an advantage of an opportune see dent which happend on that occasion they have been ever since constantly de

The following extract from the New York World of March 7, 1865, was then read by the Clerk:— The drunken and bassity Caligut, the most predigate the Reman Emperors, raised his home to the dignity Concil, on office that in former times and been falled by greatest warriors and statement of the republic, the Sein and Cates and by the michtly Julius threadt. The Con-ship was searned more dies ared by their semidators tra-action thin is our vice Treathenry by the late election Andrew Johnson. That office had been add on d in the

think thit colv one frail life stands between this insolent, clownish drenkerd and the presence; I may God bloss and spare A'ersham Lincoln!

Mr. Nikaces, (dene), of Ind.—I ber to inquire whether that may not also be a hear, in the same way as the speech of the Pr sidecut way. I have been presented to the President way in the same way as the speech of the President way a remost and insulting slander; the New York World taking advantage of an insid in which, it is the girl by many, was brought about by the the copperheads themselves, and they have ever since been persecuting him with such slanders as that Bot although they have asserted it from time to time, they have never thank the loyal republican against of, this assistance of the same o

way.

Winyman, (dem.) of N. Y.—May I hope that the Mr. WINTER, (dom.) of N. Y.—May I hope that the injunction of secreey will be removed from this carness and singere de ence? (Laughter.)
Mr. Frynke, with a seriou-ness of monner that irrestably provoked laughter, exclaimed. On, I hope not sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole thing pretty cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—cunningly—c They also pretended that he was supported rebel mayor, who was furnished gratuit-usly ings in one of our penal forts for some time, currently income they three about the matter. I may have been deceived, but we who know it dent knew it was a lie from the start. (I. Now, for having shown my friend for...) circumstances they threw about the matter. The people may have been decired, but we who know the President knew it was a he from the start, (Laghter, Now, for having shown my friend from Lows (Mr. Procenthal all the foundation for that thing was fallactors, trins he will allow we to occupy the same triendly pool tion to the President which I have occupied heretofore.

Mr. Peter, (rep.) of Jewa—I am satisfied that the House and the country was agree with me that that was a mistake, and a very great mistake. Although I have not fived in the world so long as the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), yet I have found that bistory, cambit always be depended upon, and but for the accidental occurrence of the speech made tooks by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the speech of the President would have gone down to finatory as a fact and the present or succeeding generations would never have discovered the mistake thus opportunely exposed, (Laughier.)

and the present or succeeding generations would never have discovered the mistake thus opportunely exposed, (Loughier.)

Mr. ITAVENS then resumed the reading of his manuscript. Speaking of the contest between the President and Congress, he said there was but one Union paper in the country that opposed the policy of Congress. Every newspaper in his own State, except one hermaphredite concern in Philadelphia, and one belligerent paper in Harrisburg, edited by the postmaster, austained Congress, and so did every republicant in his State who was not an applicant for office. He did not speak of New York in that connection, for he did not know muca about her. No end did, except Feerstary Seward, who professed to understand her. But every paragraph in the New York papers landing the President was but the outcrop of an official advertement. At the close of his speech he had already signal-occause he had writen the veto and thought it well done. So he now allowed this speech of his to be east upon the surges of this turbulent debate.

Mr. GOODTEAR IN SUPPORT OF THE PERSONEY.

debate.

M. GOODTEAR IN SUPPORT OF THE PERSIPENT,
Mr. GOODTEAR, (dem.) of N. Y., next addressed th
House in support of the policy of the President as against
that of Congress. Speaking of the segre soldiers, is
remarked that much as had been said upon the subset
of the negrees they had joined the army not from pa
trottem, but for the sake of bounty, or other inducements.

ments.

Mr. GRINNELL, (rep.) of Iowa, took exception to that statement, and instanced the fact that in the State of Iowa more than three hundred black mon had joined the army on the first opportunity they had without any promise of bounty. He understood that the same was the fact in recard to the whole Northwest. He wished the gentleman to place that in his speech as a jewel to set it off.

set it off.

Mr. Gooptias—Then we are informed that out of a population of four infilions three hundred men itsing is a free State were induced to loca the army by the some inducements that were offered to white men. I am will ing the gentleman shall have the benefit of that state

Mr. Gusnut-I wish to state this further feet, the

them. Mr. Goodwark then resumed his speech where he had been interrupted, and spoke in support of the Fresi dent's policy for the restoration of the Union for over an hour.

not be long before a majority of the American people would vote that the Southern State: could not be suiced as conquered provinces; that the people resident there must be left to control their own local State government. He did not care whether men had been in the rebellion or not. If Congress objected to their sitting here acceptesentatives they should be brought before the courts and punished. If they were not fit to be citizens, or to be trusted with political power, they should be tried and imprisoned or executed. These people had been already punished by the destruction of that institution, on which all their material intoreats hinged. The President had been denouaced as a trailor because he was not willing to attempt to force negrosuffrage on the people all over the country. The President had been already punished by the destruction. As always stood upon that ground, and he (Mr. Asiley) was one of those who did not believe that the agroes were fit to vate. They had, dering the rebellion, lent some aid to the government, and for that they had been well rewarded by getting their freedom. He was in favor of that and of opening up to them the chances of education and improvement, and ultimately or obtaining political rights. But this should not be insisted on now.

A proposition to adjourn being made at the close of

chances of education and improvement, and ultimately of obtaining political rights. But this should not be insisted on now.

A proposition to adjourn being made at the close of Mr. Ashley's speech, the Siraxum stated that it was quite doubtful, with the accumulation of public business, whether more than another Saturday could be devoted to general debate.

REMARKS OF ER. HOLMES.

Mr. HOLNES, (erp.) of N. Y., next addressed the House on the question of the reconstruction of the robel States, advocating the course of Congress as against that of the President, who, he said, had successfully not the opposition, the democratic party, but could not outlive its political support. He did not on the whole regret be course that had been taken by the President, because it gave to the people of the Southern States an opportunity to show to the world what they would do if again on trusted with unrestricted power. If they had perificted loyal men to go to the political supports and no excuse for shutting its eves against evidences of disloyality so apparent as that "the who runs may read." The President had labored particitally and carneatly to bring about a batter state of affairs, but his labors had not been blessed with success in any very great degree. The seed he had scatered had failen on stony ground, and had produced a very inconsiderable crop of loyalty. Who was to determine whether the impaired vitality and suspended had tongeress nothing to do with it, except to pass, each House for itself, on the certificates of election of members claiming seats in such House for the place of the house and ascent of the entire haw-making power of the government. In no other way could the rule be unions. Separate and todependent action might leave on your prevailing in this House, another rule in the Soute, and still now her rule in the soute, and

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Christian Union Association will hold a conference in St. Ann's chorch, Brooklyn, this evening. Dr. Bedington, a Congregationalise; Dr. Porter, a Dutch eler-gyman, and Dr. Canfield, an Episcopalian, are to make addresses. This church is the mother of Episcopacy in Brooklyn, has sent forth three Buhops and reared up many distinguished clergymen. Considerable interest is now attached to the meetings of the Christian Un on Association, as it is undergood that Bishop Potter dis-tinetly forbade Dr. Smith to permit Dr. Craven officiating in his pulpit a few Sundays ago, which mandate Dr

teresting morning and evening discourses to-day from the pulpit of the Church of the Redcemer (Universalist) in Greene avenue, Brooklyn, The interest manifested Mr. Beecher once remarked, the sures way to find the locality of the church is to follow the crowd.

Rev. Leone Pacillo will delive a lecture in Italian this

Hall place, for the purpose of erecting an Italian church in this city. The lecture is expected to be very argely

attended.

The Rev. Eli Pay, Unitarian, of Massachusetts, will preach in the great hall of the Cooper Union, Sunday, Mar h 11, at half-past ten in the morning and half past seven in the evening. Subject in the morning—"The True Church." Evening—"A Doctrinal Lecture." Seats free Hev. W. T. Smithatt, of Chicago, will propose at Trinity cherchen hissions in Nibraska and Dakota at bail-pas, three in the afternoon. The Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Charlest

preach this morning at the Church of the Na od avenue; and at half-past seven o'clock this t St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventle str The Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., rector of St. Ann's church, for deaf motes, New York, will preach and n-terpret the service in the sign language in St. John's church, Brooklyn, corner of Washington and John's church, this (Sunday) evening, and a collection will be made in aid of his mission. Services at half past seven o'clock.

Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., will preach this evening in he Free Church of the Redomption, East Footbeenth treet, opposite the Academy of Music, at half-past seven fel.ck.

The Fresident's Veto will be the subject of free discus on, this (Sinday) afternoon, at three of Hall 187 Bowery. The public invited. Hall 187 Howery. The public invised.

The Rev. Edwin Forrest Jones, the "Boy Preacher" from Long Island, will address the audience in the Bank street Mission, 117 Bank street, this evening, at half-

At the Chapel of the Rely Trinity, Eghty fourth arrest, between Third and Fourth avenues, the Rely William Dymond will preach morning and evening. At the Furty-second street Presbyterian church, between Evenuth and Eighth avenues, there will be preaching by the paster the Rev. William A. Scott, D. D. formery of New Oricans, at hall past ten in the morning, and half-past seven in the evening. Subject—evening—"Joshum" Example, a Mostel for Family Religion.

The Rev. W. H. Milburn will preach this evening, at the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth street, near Seventh arenne, services to commence at half past seven in the evening.

At 24 Ann's Free church, Eighteenth street, near 77th avenue, the Rev. Dr. Gallaunet will preach at hair sad avenue, the Rev. Dr. Gallaunet will preach at hair sad avenue in the morning, and the Rev. Eastburn Benjamin at hair-past seven in the evening.

The evening union revival prayer meeting will be continued in the Lexington aven e Fresbyterian church the and every evening of the week, services commencing at eight o'clock.

At the Memorial Church, Hammons arrest, conser Waverley place, the Rev. M. T. Tracy will prea morning and afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. Walton in t evening. Services commence at half-past ten o'clock the morning half past three o'clock in the afterno and half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

the morning, had past three o'clock in the afternoon and haif past seven o'clock in the evening.

At the Bleecker street Universalist church, corner of Down nr street, the Rev. Day K. Lee, pastor, services will be held at haif past ten o'clock in the morning and haif past seven o'clock in the evening. Bubject for the evening—''Dr. Walts the Christian Hyann Writer.''

At the Church of the Resurrection, Tairty-fifth street, near first avenue, the rector, the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, will preach morning and evening, services commencing at haif-past in o'clock in the morning and at half-past seven o clock in the vening. In the evening a sermon will be delivered to the young.

Bishop Show, of Mount Zion, will preach in Jones Ball, 656 Bleuddray, at three o'clock in the afternoon on "The New Creation."

"Bress Reform for Women," will be the subject discussed at Metropolitan Haif, 95 Sixth avenu, at half-past ten o'clock in the afternoon—"Iz Foverty a Necessity."

Mrs. Bullene will discourse at Hore Chanat, as goal.

Necessity"

Mrs. Bullene will discourse at Hope Chapel, as usual to-day. Bublects: Morning—"Audience Felect," even ing—"Indusence of Yood, Cutture and Youtton upon Man, Spritually and Physically." A conference will also be held at three o'clock in the afternoon. Subject—"Has Modern Spiritualism a Better Foundation than Popular Theology." At the "Temple of Truth," \$14 Broadway, the Roy

of Boston.
The consecration of the Right Rev. John J. Williams formerly Vicar General, late Condjutor Bishop and now Bishop elect of the Catholic Diocese of Boston, will take hanne elect of the Catholic Diocese of poston, will take place to day, being the Fourth Sunday in Lent, in the Church of St. James (his own church), corner of Albany and Harvard streets. The Most Rev. Architectop the Clorky, of this city, will be the consecrator. The second Clorky, of this city, will be the consecrator. The corrison will be one of no inthe interest. The Dorcer of Boston, comprising the State of Massachianetta, with the privince of New York, was established in Issa. The Right Rev. John B. Chertwus, first Blainage of Baston was consecrated November 1, 1810, afterwards translated to Montanhan, France, and thence to Bordeson and died Cardinal Architecture of Bordeson and died Cardinal Architecture of Bordeson and died Cardinal Architecture of Bordeson and Cardinal Architecture 1, 1826, and died August II 1840. The Right Rev. Benedict J. Forwick, accord Buston was consecrated November 1, 1826, and died August II 1840. The Right Rev. John B. Fatpatrica, third Buston in the cash of succession. March 24, 1844.

METROPOLITAN HEALTH BOARD.

Meeting and Proceedings Testerday-Appointment of Inspectors and Other Officers-Important Sanitary Reforms Adopted, &c.

The fourth meeting of the new Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, at Police Headquarters, in Mul-berry street, President J. S. Schultz in the chair, all the members being present. On agreement, the members of the press were admitted to the meeting. The Secretary, Colonel Clark, then read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

ing, which were approved.

In the absence of any regular form of business, the reading of the seport of the Committee on Address to the Public was ordered, and after some debate as to the propriety of certain points and a few slight alterations,

propriety of certain points and a few slight alterations, it was adopted as follows:—

A health law, superseding all other laws on the subject, giving varied and ample powers, and imposing responsible duties, has been enacted and is now in full force throughout the Metropolitan Sanitary District, which is composed of the counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester and Richmond, and of the towns of New-town, Flushing and Jamaica in the county of Queens. The City Inspector's Department of the city of New York, together with that of the Health, Officer of the city of Brooklys, and all their Burrans, have ceased to exist. All those powers and duties are now devolved upon the Motropolitan Board of Health, which is creanized, and, as far as practicable, has ontered upon the discharge of its duties. The Commissioners appreciate the anxiety of the public mind and the expectations of great and speedy reforms at their hands. But it is far more easy to detect existing abuses than to remove them with a despatch at all corresponding to the public expectations. The Commissioners will endeavor to perform their duty without fear or favor. In surveying the varied sources of danger to the public health in the district they are deeply impressed with the speedy and beneficial results that would follow a reneral resolution on the part of the people of the district that its sanitary condition should be at once reformed. The Germmissioners, therefore, invoke the hearty cooperation of all classes of people to ald them in their great work. The rich and the poor, and especially the poor, are in peril. Let every ban clean his own premises and raise his voice against every form of nuisance, fifth and uncleanlines.

While the Board much prefers that the work of purification may be done by Individual and voluntary effort, it must declare its determination to exert its powers to

The law the Board has to enforce is founded on the theory that individuals have no right to pert the lives of thousands—that the poor have a right of protection against avarice and inhomanity.

The Board, therefore, is bound to forbid the continuance of those flagram nuissaces which have made some sections of the city utterly until to be inhabited, and the powers of the police force are at its disposal to execute its orders. While it is resolved to proceed with all reasonable mederation, it seems especially proper, at this season of the year (when new leaves or about to be sections of the city utterly unit to be inhabited, and the powers of the police force are at its disposal to execute its orders. While it is received to proceed with all reasonable mederation, it seems especially project, at this secon of the year (when new leaves are about to be made and now buildings are being projected), to declare its conviction that the time has arrived when manura heaps, slaughter boases, fat and bone boiling establishments, give manufactories, out-door or unsewered prive a and all kindred occupations and nuisances cannot be much lenger tolerated within the built up portions of New York or Brooklyn, however well cared for they may be, and that the manner of conducting such branches of business, while tolerat d, must be at once reformed; also that the powers of the Board will be excited against the owners of any new tenoment houses which shall not be better supplied with air, light, witer and sewerage than those usually erected.

The Board also trust that the proprietors of the fifthy and over crowded tenement houses, which now an greatly endunger the health of the cities of New York and Brooklyn, will see the necessity and expediency of cleaning them at once, and improving their sewerage and ventilation, and of removing whatever is oftensive and dangerous to the public health about them, and thereby save the additional expense that may attend these reforms if undertaken by this Board.

In advance of a general knowledge of the provisions of the new law it may be proper for the Board to call attention to a few of them:—

1. It is now necessary to make all returns and reports to birds, deaths and marriaries throughout the district to the Micropolitan Board of Health, at its office, at 251 hout street, in the city of New York and finet so kept, the Board may put the same free of causes and occupant of any ground, building, preprity or room in the district kneet the same in report obtained at these offices.

2. The law declares it to be severally the duty of every owner, lesses and occupant of

such inspection.

c Board will immediately provide complaint books
c Board will immediately provide complaint books
as to abserve against public health, and also hopes
reddly make its influence of meeting a more a to abuse up.

dily make its influence en ...

condition of the public streets,

there suggestions the Board invokes the patience
is there suggestions the public. By order of the

comparation of the public. By order of the

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary. New York March, 10, 1866 The following resolution was offered by Dr. Stone and

Resolved, That the Committee on Salaries recommend the Board until after a probation of four weeks.

and notions be ordered to be printed. On motion, two hundred and fifty copies of the stre cleaning contract were ordered to be printed, and that

on notion, two hundred and fifty copies of the street cleaning contract were ordered to be printed, and that publicity be given to the contract.

The report of the committee appointed at a previous mesting to decide on the division of the Metropolitan Health district into and districts was presented, together with a map, which provid a eight sanitary districts for New York and five for Brooklyn. Advanced.

It was resolved that the ilmard of Police be directed to enforce the laws and ordinances now existing in the cities of New York and ilrooklyn, with reference to unsorted and unabolesome meats and articles of food, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent.

The following was ordered by Commissioner Acton:—That the Board of Police shall, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, that the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, until otherwise ordered, entire the faws and ordinances of the citize of New York and Brooklyn with reference to potrid and unsound hides or at in, dead enhants, patrid, offensive, meaned or one-sholosome substances; the imspection of all clarifier houses and places where articles of food or providing are kept or expensed for asic; the throwing of offel, garbage and other substances into the streets, public places, open lots and waters; Keeping of swine, the impection and construction of prives, sinks and cross-peeds castle pring at large, transportation of swine, manure and other substances through the streets, so far as the same are conferred upon this Board.

A number of names were then nominated for the office of Sanitary Inspections, from with the following were elected for New York—Doctors E. W. Jones, 111 Kastlews and the same are conferred upon this Board.

A number of names were then nominated for the office of Sanitary Inspections, from with the following were elected for New York—Doctors E. W. Jones, 111 Kastlews and the same are sunferred upon the Board.

A committee, consisting of Board to Brooklyn, and Dr. J. Creasen Ellies as Deputy Register for that c

TO RET ABIDE THE COMPLAINT REGULARITY. COURT OF COMMON PLRAS—CHAMPERS. Refore Judge Cardon

Felir Meyer et al. ev. Chartes Nielle et al. - The alleged

interziement of \$50,000 by Charles Noette, formeristier of the Pruman banking house of Mayer & Co. cashier of the Promian banking house of Meyer & c. was more more brought before the Court of Count Fean on Friday by the counses of the accused parties. A metion was made by ex Judge littlenhouser and a J. Vanderpool to set ands the complaint is the act on the ground of irregularity.—First because it is no prayer for relief or judgment contained in it. The aleignations in the complaint are as follows. At sinday times between the let day of July 1855, the 23d day of December, 1865, at the city of Berlin, der bdank Charles Norte, being in the engine of plantiffs in the following capacity of cashier, and defendants, Charles Robert Hill and William Threed landmeyer, being employed by Nosite as brokers, a the defendants (May Kippenstein and Kimms M. Boetes, embergied £60,000 and conversed the same few prior to the 27th day of December, 1865, 2 On.

with the money and kept themselves concealed 4 No part of the money has since been paid back.

Judge Dittenhoefer contended that this complaint set up tort as the ground of action, while the summons was for a money demand on contract. This was a fatal error in the pleadings, and wassufficient sround for the setting aside of the complaint. It was also a fatal irregularity not to have in the complaint a petition for rules or judgment.

Mr. Vanderpoel argued on the same points, and moved to set saide the complaint for the grounds stated.

Mr. Goepp, counsel for Meyer & Co., opposed the motion, and argued that he had a right to amend the complaint, as a matter of course, if it should be in any way defective.

Judge Cardezo decided that the motion should be granted, and gave the defendants leave to alter either the summons or complaint to correspond with each other on tort or contract.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

Reported Hostilities Between the Two Republics-Another Revolution Started in Hayti-Conspiracy to Assassinate Proour HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, March 3, 1866.
The steamship Mercedita, Captain Williams, leaves in few hours (tweive P. M.), and, through the courtesy of the captain, I am enabled to send you the following important news direct, received via St. Jago de Cuba:— BT. DOMINGO.

The Diario, of St. Jago de Cuba, of the 23d of Februa

The Diardo, of St. Jago de Cuba, of the 23d of February, contains the following items:—

It was currently reported that some of the provinces in the interior were urging the President to declare war on the Haytiens, for their hostile demonstrations on the frontier. Many disputes had occurred daily there, and some skirmishing with cutlasses.

The Haytiens, in armed groups, were daily appearing on the frontier, to "explore" the crops and carry off horses and other animals.

A severe earthquake had afflicted the population. Several houses were thrown to the ground and others remained in a precarious condition.

The City Council had organized a posse of night watchmen, under the orders of scolonel Chery.

The littlah sceamship Wolmers arrived on the 12th of February from Tortols.

LYYI.

In the interior a revolution had broken out, and murders were perpetrated with impunity. A certain Rudes co Liprach had viillanously assassinated a poor family, without mercy, not even allowing the children to escape his barbarity.

Another conspiracy had been discovered against Geffard. The plan was to obtain employment near his perferred.

Another conspiracy had been discovered against Ger-rard. The plan was to obtain employment near his per-son, and then assessinate the President. The alleged motive was that he would not make war on the homini-cians.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Captain W. H. Nash, Commissary of Subsistence United States Army, to report to Brevet Brigadier General A. Beckwith, Commissary of Subsistence United States Army, at New Orients, La.

Assistant Surgeen Joseph H. Bailey, United States Army. To report in person to the Surgeon General of the army. HONORABLY MUSTREED OUT.
Surgeon: Thomas Sim and Jacob Bockee, United St.
Volunteers.

William A. Corrie, late Licutement Colonel, Eighth Penmylyania cavary, and his resignation accepted from August 3 last.

Hospital Stewards Thos. J. Pierson, Chas. Morris and Chas. H. Houpt, United States army. LIEUTENANT COLONEL AMOS BINNEY HONORABLY

Lieutenant Colonel Amos BINNEY HONORAL DISCHARGER.

Lieutenant Colonel Amos Binney, Paymaster, has ceived an honorable discharge from the Unit-of Suservice, with the usual privileges allowed to officers what served fathfully to the close of the war. I would indicate that the reports prejudicial to this office character, which lost summer emanated from Richmon had no official foundation.

Capta n J. R. Malmabury, Sixth United States colored

NAVY BULLETIN.

DETACHED MARCH SECOND.

Paymasters J. O. Brasford and Wis. G. Marcy, from social duty at the New York Navy Yard, and waiting orders.

Gunner Charles Moran, from steamer Chicopus, and

Guner Audrew Harman, from steamer Agawam, and granted leave of absence Acting Third Assistant Engineer John R. Sherwood, om the steamer Monocacy, and ordered to the steamer

ORDERED MARCH 7.

Commander Fam'l P. Carter, to communicacy.

James Williams, a mate, and ordered to ey, Washington Navy Yord. Mate R. H. Hettmern, of steamer Taco Bellin K. Woodworth.

Mate Benjamin P. Hale, of steamer Saginaw.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED MARCH 2.

Acting Eneign E. N. Semon, from September 2 last.

Acting Gono r W E. Wobber, from February 28 Last.

Acting Carpenier Wm. Reid, from March 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The supply steamer Massachusetts will sail from New York on the 15th inst for the Atlantic and of

uniform excellence, that New York has been favored with for some time is the Gambart Gallery, now on

STUDIO BUILDING,

No. 10 Tenth street. Mr. Pilgeram has succeeded in premodern European schools, but some of their best and most painstaking pictures. We see and admire those distinguished names at other galleries, but seidem are they on such a scale as here. Where we had but small cabinet petures, we have here large, characteristic works. A M issonier, in which the inimitable force; character, clan, and exquisite grouping of the renowned Chevaller shine forth on a party of bluff troopers playing cards in the guard room, ranks first, of course. Then comes the speaking can van of Fichel, Gerome, Achenbach, Ary Scheffer, Plassan, Auguste, Bonbear, Verboeckhoven, Lambinet Willems, Lassille, and last, though by no means least Adolphe Schreyer. This last artist deserves to be more widely known in America. His horses are such as Rosa Bonheur never dreamed of in her philosophy especially those in the Hungarian scene. The possitaaction and vivid power displayed in the four pictures of B breyer's, which are in this collection, cannot be sur passed by any of his contemporaries. Achenhach is re presented by a large storm some, "The Jetty, Owend There is a block, wintry sepect in this picture which fairly chills the beholder and makes him for the none forget that it is canvas. While we reserve for another time the rest of the splended art chef disserves which greet our eyes on every side of this spacious, well lighted gallery, we would carnestly recommend common sours and all lovers of art not to lose this opportunity of enjoying the best art feast that any caterer in Gotham could furnish. The entire collection will be sold on March 15 and 16, by Meura. Leeds & Miner, at the Studio building. We were surprised to find at

BRADY'S GALLERY representative men had increased to such an extent within the past week. Additions are being made to it every day, and to judge from the crowd of visitors the gallery yeaterday, it seems to be the centre of attraction in art matters gracest. a NEOUS.

Mr. Minor H. Kelligg's great picture of "The Oriental Princess, or "After the Bath," will be placed on exhibit tion at the Derby Gallery to morrow.

The spiendid collection of Sgure and fruit paintings by George H. Hall, now on exhibition at the Somerville Ar Gallery, will be nold on Monday night.

Momes: Wynkoop & On., of Philadelphia, have on ex-hibetion at Millers, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, a

number of photo chromatic portraits in oil of President Lincoln, Generals Grant, Sherman and others. With the new Art Eurhonge on Fifth avenue, with its spactors galleries and studies; the handsome Venetian Gottlic Academy on Fourth avenue, another palace of

art which will be erected in Union square during the east sunth by one of our largest and oldest art Breux. the reads building in Tenth street and the numerous galaries on lireadway. New York wall possess no incommo erable influence on art matters in Europe, and we may cave notice of the best arriets on the other side of the

In the Golden Age of Girlhoud Progres has beauty of the horth with MCZ-DONT, and then when the hair is olivered and the eyes unturned with rours the mouth will still reveal two gittlering rows of an entitled work. A Boon.-Ward's Ladies Paper Collars of Coff. Also Grote, windows and retail. A wholesafe to the collars with Gravings of different sight; and free to the collars with Gravings of the collars of the col

STATE CAPITAL.

A Board of Control to be Created for * New York City.

Proposed Instruction of Our Congressmen Begarding the Eight Hour System Rejected.

Ac.

Athany, March 10, 1866. The Committee on Cities have trained Mr. Jeaking o report his bill creating a Board of Revision for New York city with amendments reducing the Comsix; to hold office for six years; requiring them to report facts and opinions to the Governor, and giving him power to make removals for sufficient cause. The report will be made on Monday.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 10: 1505. THE RIGHT HOUR LABOR SYSTEM.

Mr. Hosans, (rep.) of Wyoming, from the Committee on Foderal Relations, reported against the resolution offered by Mr. Lyons, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass a law restricting the hours of labor of government employes to eight hours a

hours of labor of government employes to eight hours a day.

Messers Curriss, (dem.) of New York, and Millstandow, (dem.) of Orange, dissented from the report.

Mr. Bassingth, (rep.) of Weatchester, moved to refor the report to the Committee of the Whole having in charge the Eight Hour bill.

Siessers Charless, (dem.) and Burrish, (rep.) of Kings, and Millstandow Advocated the reference, and Messers Hoesis, J. L. Parken, (rep.) of Putnam, and Firstenses, (rep.) of Jefferson, opposed it.

The motion to refer was best by 30 to 54.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report against instructing Congress, and adopted by a vote of 55 to 29, as follows.

Lo 29, as follows:

Yess-Messers, Aldrich, Andrus, Baidwin, Barkley, B.4deEddon, Boyd, Burdett, Caulineld, Calkins, Congdon,
Corell, Downing, Eldridge, Pay, Ferguson, Frust, Giesem,
J. G. Graham, Harrington, Hiscock, Hoffman, Hoskins,
Humphrey, B. N. Hundington, Kimball, Lewis, Moriowan,
Mores, Nickerson, Paimer, J. Parker, J. L. Parker, Fathel,
Pontsey Pitts, Ranney, A. L. Reynolds, M. Reynolds, t. C.
Pinney, Pitts, Ranney, A. L. Reynolds, M. Reynolds, t. C.
Pinney, Pitts, Ranney, A. L. Reynolds, M. Reynolds, t. C.
Pontsey, Vilson and J. J. Wood,
Warren, Wilson and J. J. Wood,
Bartyman, Brand eth.,
Barting, B. Reynolds, M. Reynolds, M. Reynolds, t. C.
Booken, G. Graban, Bartyman, Brand eth.,
Booken, G. Graban, Jenney, Jenett, Johnson,
Goodenk, T. Regenter,
Dervoter, Veeder, Weed, Willum and
D. P. Wood,
Bervoter.

By Mr. Tucken To alter the Commissioners' man Brooklyn.

By Mr. T. E. Strwart, (rep.) of New York—to extend the term of office of the Clerk of the Eighteenth Judicial

the term of office of the Clerk of the Eighteenth Judical district of New York.

By Mr. Van Valennersen, (dem.) of Columbia—For the relief of the Seamon's Fund and Retreat.

By Mr. Gownoos, (rep.) of Tompkins—To incorporate the New York Women's College.

Mr. Baannerm moved to make the Eight Hour bill the special order for Thursday evening. Carried.

Mr. Hosano, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported the resolution offered by Mr. Jewett, instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor the act increasing the pay of our naval officers. Adopted.

Mr. Fanguesen will introduce a bill to fix the salary of the Health Officer of New York at seven thousand dedlare.

Mr. Casting, (rep.) of Jefferson, offered the following,

which was adopted :-Resolved, if the Fenale concur, That the Executive Com-mittee of the Prison Association of New York, in addition to

To amend the charter of the East India Telegraph Company, to incorporate the New York Mutual Gandgle Company, Adjourned. A .- Bradley's Duplex Elliptie (or Dos

ble) SPRING SKIRT is wanted by every LADY to the LAND, and SHE WILL HAVE IT. They will not BEND OF BERAR and the most DURABLE and ECONOMICAL as well as the most GRACEFUL and ELEGANT SKIRT over

The latest porelty is the "DUPLEX EMPRESS TRAIL." EVERYRODY WANTS THEM.

AT WHOLESALE by the exclusive manufactu WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers and 79 and 60 Also, at wholesale by LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

II B GLAPLIN & CO. GRO. BLISS & CO. B B CHIT TENDER & CO., and other FIRST CLASS JOBBERS. A .- This Skirt is Really the One Thing to be desired, being capable of enduring any amount of crushing and doubling without the eligibest damage to its shape.- Giodey's Lady's Hook.

A .- "Bradley's Dupler Elliptic," Sold

A .- They Are Not Equalled in Etrapice, elasticity, durability, constert or economy - Non York

A .- The "Duplex Elliptic" is Accepted A .- It Gives the Most Ordinary Dress o

A .- The Improvement Through the

A .- The "Duplex Elliptie" Is the Great-A .- The Dupley Skirts Are More Dura

day of the 8 - at collecting in this senting at the and at ill so thing products of the restricted tasts and at ill so things produced by ENFENACHEID Manufacturer, and workshops N ENFENACHEID Manufacturer.

Another and the Last Explanation of A A FAVARIJEN peculiar system by which adults one speak French quicker and better than by going alternal will be given at the New York University, frames of Warring and University glams, on Hondry evening, harch II, at I & vrione, and on Tuesday alternoon March II, at I & orline's the noise in Brocklyin, at the Parker Institute, Josephsons dreet, near Court sixeet, on Workshop and II, writer. Latter and gottlemen are fortied, feet linear than the Court sixeet, on Workshop and II.

A .- The Success of Burnett's Playoring PATRACTS, in cota tutton of changer goods, is based upon their morel. The toes are the cheapest. The references are legion. No handbooks containing the language of flowers, distributed gradultionally by druggists. A .- Pinest Ready Made Clothing in Ame-

The the Youtha' Boys', and Children's all quite equite equite exists wirk. BROK & BROK. & Latay-the place.
And 24 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Union All Prizes Cashed in Legal Lotteries .and drawings sent. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway.

All Legal Lottery Prizes Cashed. Draw J. E. CLAYTON, to Wall street, N. Y Ratchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the

gray have in its original some already here said pressures the growth of the orasked hair, enough the failed soil, seeps the final cases, and and hamilton see he shed friendly structure modified in a construction of the said of the failed soil, and the failed soil of the failed

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. Children's Carriages, Every Variety, LEWIS F TIRRALS, 500 Franctory, appeals St. Nicholas Hotel

Fishing Tackle of Every Description Grover & Baker's Highest Prem'um

Immense Prices Paid for Old Books
100 000 Roots on hant. Caralogue.
LEGGAT RECTHERS, 123 Nosaco et., below Recktuse. Orr & Marnaught's Spool Cotton.

Royal Havana Lottery.-Prizes Paid TATLASK & CO., Benkers, 18 Wall street, N. T.

Terwilliger's Improved Salamander